



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

dergast, J., in this case, which was a Texas one, commences in the following rather amusing manner: "I am well aware that dissenting opinions are read by very few persons at any time, and that when written by me they avail nothing at the time." This is an honest statement and whilst we know nothing of Judge Prendergast, who is one of the judges of the Texas Supreme Court, we cannot agree with him that dissenting opinions are not often read. On the contrary we very often think that the dissenting opinion is of as much value as the opinion of the Court.

On page 815 is a note of much value as to "Liability for Injury to Person Other Than Passenger or Employee by the Derailment of Streetcar." On page 762 is a note upon "Election to Take under Will as Affecting Right to Take Property Not Disposed of by Will." On page 1184 is a note on the "Effect of Breaking Continuity of Passage or Shipment upon Its Interstate Character."

One Virginia case is reported—Grice vs. Todd—with a half-inch annotation. We notice that West Virginia and Kentucky seem to be the courts whose cases are more frequently reported in this volume than those of any other state—indeed the western states seem now-a-days to furnish the annotators with most of the novel questions.

---

**Justice through Simplified Legal Procedure**—Being the September No. 1917, Vol. 73 of The Annals. Editors in charge of the number; Carl Kesley, Ph. D., Prof. of Sociology, Wharton School of Finance, University of Penn.; Henry W. Jessup, J. D., Chairman Committee of Nine Phi Delta Phi Club, New York. The American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Penn. 1917. Price \$1.00.

This is a most valuable contribution to the discussion and elucidation of the subject of "Simplifying Judicial Procedure," a subject which today is commanding, as it should command, the attention of all thinking men of the profession. The number consists of ten very able articles setting out just what parts of our machinery of justice need simplification and why? What changes have been proposed and which adopted? What changes in the constitution are necessary? In practice acts? In law of evidence? What is wrong with our judiciary machine, and what must we do to set it right? The leading article is the report to the Phi Delta Club of New York, by Henry W. Jessup, J. D., on the "Simplification of the Machinery of Justice." This very able article is accompanied by a copy of the proposed "Civil Practice Act of New York," which should be carefully studied, and indeed this should be the whole article and the whole number.

"Our" Thomas W. Shelton, whose untiring labors in and out of the Virginia Bar Association, have been so freely, ably and generously given to the advancement of reform in legal procedure, contributed an article on the "Progress of the Proposal to Substitute Rules of Court for Common Law Practice," of much interest. Our limited space prevents us from giving the other articles the notice they deserve; but we can say after careful perusal of them all, that we wish every lawyer, judge and law-maker could read and consider this number. It would not only prove helpful to the individual but would be missionary work of incalculable value.